923

THE

NEW-ENGLAND CHRONICLE.

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natus Academiæ Cantabrigienſis in Novangliâ, omnibus in Chriſto Fidelibus ad quos Literæ preſentes pervenerint, Salutem in Domino ſempiternam.

CUM *cum in finem Gradus Academici inſtituti fuerint, ut viri Scientiâ, ſapientiâ, et virtute inſignes, qui de re literaria et de Republica optimè meruerunt, Honoribus hiſce laureatis remunerentur—Maximè decet ut honore tali afficiatur vir illuſtriſſimus* GEORGIUS WASHINGTON, *Armiger, Exercitus Coloniarum in America fœderatarum Imperator præclarus, cujus Scientia et Amor patriæ undiquè patent; qui, propter eximias Virtutes, tam civiles quam Militares, primum, a Civibus ſuis Legatus electus, in Conſeſſu celeberrimo Americano de Libertate ad extremum periclitata, et de ſalute Publica fideliter et peritiſſimè conſuluit; deinde, fulgente Patria, Sedem in Virginia amœniſſimam et ædes proprias perlubenter reliquit, ut per omnes Coloniarum Labores & Periculà, nullâ mercede acceptâ, Nov-Anglham ab Armis Britannorum iniquis et fœdibus liberaret, et Colonias cæteras tueretur; et tandem, ſub auſpiciis Divinis maximè ſpectandis, ab urbe Boſtonia per undecim Menſes clauſa, munitâ, et pluſquam ſeptem millium Militum Præſidio firmata, naves Coloniæ Hoſtium in fugam præcipitem et probroſam turbavit: adeo ut Cives, plurimis duritiis et Sævitiâ oppreſſi, tandem ſalvi lætentur, Villæ vicinæ quieſcant, atque ſedibus ſuis Academia noſtra reſtituatur. Sciatis igitur quod nos Præſes, et Socii Collegii Harvardini in Cantabrigia Nov-Anglorum (conſentientibus honorandis admodum et reverendis Academiæ noſtræ inſpectoribus) Dominum ſupradictum, tanto honore dignum, GEORGIUM WASHINGTON, Doctorem utriuſque Juris, tum Naturæ et Gentium, tum Civilis, ſtatuimus et creavimus, eique in ſignum dedimus et conceſſimus omnia Jura Privilegia et Honores, ad iſtum Gradum Pertinentia.*

In cujus Rei Teſtimonium nos communi Sigillo univerſitatis hiſce Literis affixo Chirographa apponimus, Die Tertio Aprilis Anno ſalutis milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo Septuageſimo ſexto.

Sigillum commune.

Samuel Langdon, S. T. D. Præſes.
Nathanael Appleton, S. T. D.
Johannes Winthrop, Mat. et Phi. P. } Socii.
Andreas Eliot, S. T. D. (Hol. L. L. D.
Saml. Cooper, S. T. D. } Theſaurarius.
Johannes Wadſworth, Log. et Eth. Pre.

THE CORPORATION of HARVARD COLLEGE in Cambridge, in New-England, to all the Faithful in Chriſt, to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, GREETING.

WHEREAS Academical Degrees were originally inſtituted for this Purpoſe, That Men, eminent for Knowledge, Wiſdom and Virtue, who have highly merited of the Republick of Letters and the Common-Wealth, ſhould be rewarded with the Honor of theſe Laurels; there is the greateſt Propriety in conferring ſuch Honor on that very illuſtrious Gentleman, *GEORGE WASHINGTON*, Eſq; the accompliſhed General of the confederated Colonies in America; whoſe Knowledge and patriotic Ardor are manifeſt to all: Who, for his diſtinguiſhed Virtue, both Civil and Military, in the firſt Place being elected by the Suffrages of the Virginians, one of their Delegates, exerted himſelf with Fidelity and ſingular Wiſdom in the celebrated *Congreſs of America*, for the Defence of Liberty, when in the utmoſt Danger of being for ever loſt, and for the Salvation of his Country; and then, at the earneſt Requeſt of that Grand Council of Patriots, without Heſitation, left all the Pleaſures of his delightful Seat in Virginia, and the Affairs of his own Eſtate, that through all the Fatigues and Dangers of a Camp, without accepting any Reward, he might deliver *New-England* from the unjuſt and cruel Arms of Britain, and defend the other Colonies; and Who, by the moſt ſignal Smiles of Divine Providence on his Military Operations, drove the Fleet and Troops of the Enemy with diſgraceful Precipitation from the Town of Boſton, which for eleven Months had been ſhut up, fortified, and defended by a Garriſon of above ſeven Thouſand Regulars; ſo that the Inhabitants, who ſuffered a great Variety of Hardſhips and Cruelties while under the Power of their Oppreſſors, now rejoice in their Deliverance; the neighbouring Towns are freed from the Tumults of Arms, and our Univerſity has the agreeable Proſpect of being reſtored to its antient Seat. *They moved to Concord.*

Know ye therefore, that We, the Preſident and Fellows of Harvard-College in Cambridge, (with the Conſent of the Honored and Reverend Overſeers of our Academy) have conſtituted and created the aforeſaid Gentleman, GEORGE WASHINGTON, who merits the higheſt Honor, DOCTOR of LAWS, the Law of Nature and Nations, and the Civil Law; and have given and granted him at the ſame Time all Rights, Privileges, and Honors to the ſaid Degree pertaining.

In Teſtimony whereof, We have affixed the common Seal of our Univerſity to theſe Letters, and ſubſcribed them with our Hand writing this Third Day of April in the Year of our Lord one Thouſand ſeven Hundred Seventy-ſix.

Signed and ſealed as above.

PROVIDENCE, April 13.

Sunday night laſt Admiral ESEK HOPKINS, in the Alfred man of war, with ſix others of the continental fleet, very deeply laden with cannon and warlike ſtores from New-Providence, arrived at New-London. On Thurſday the 4th inſtant they fell in with and took the bomb brig, Capt. Steeds, one of the piratical fleet that has long infeſted our bay; ſhe mounted 8 carriage-guns, 2 howits, and had on board a conſiderable quantity of ſtores. The next day they took another of the pirates, an armed ſchooner, mounting 6 carriage guns, commanded by one Wallace, a nephew to the villain who has the chief command on this ſtation. And on Saturday morning, the 6th inſtant, at four o'clock, off point Judah, the Admiral, Capt. John Hopkins in the Cabot, and Capt. Whipple in the Columbus, fell in with the Glaſgow ſhip of war, of 24 guns, and her tender, the latter of which was taken; the Glaſgow, after an engagement of three hours, in which ſhe was much damaged, bore away for the harbour of Newport, to join Capt. Wallace, and our fleet being ſo heavy laden with their valuable cargoes, ſhe unhappily eſcaped. On board the Admiral's ſhip 6 ſeamen, and a midſhipman belonging to the bomb brig, who was in the cockpit, were killed, and 6 or 7 wounded;—Capt John Hopkins, of the Cabot, was wounded in the hand; the maſter (Mr. Seymour, of Philadelphia) a lieutenant of marines, and 2 ſeamen, killed, and 4 wounded; on board the Columbus one man was wounded. 'Tis not yet known what loſs the Glaſgow ſuſtained, but it muſt have been great, as before ſhe got off her quarter deck was obſerved to be entirely cleared. The continental fleet the ſame day proceeded up the Sound for New-London, where we hear they are landing their cargoes, and will ſoon be in a condition to attack the miniſterial fleet. Beſides the prizes above mentioned, they carried in a brig and ſloop from New-York, laden with wheat and flour, ſuppoſed to have been deſtined for the ſupply of our enemies. The officers and men on board the continental veſſels behaved with the greateſt bravery, and had the engagement happened a few miles further diſtant from Newport, the Glaſgow muſt have fallen into their hands.

As ſoon as the Glaſgow got in, the Roſe, Capt. Wallace, the Nautilus, Capt. Ayſcough, with ſeveral tenders and pirated prizes, ſtood out to Sea, leaving the Glaſgow, a large ſnow, and two ſmall ſloops, at anchor, about three quarters of a mile from Brenton's Point—The enſuing night, a party of troops carried one 18 pounder, one 9, one 6, and two 4 pounders on ſaid point; and early next morning ſaluted the Glaſgow with ſuch warmth that ſhe ſlipped her cable, and puſhed up the River, without firing a gun, under all the ſail ſhe could make, & the others followed with great precipitation. By the terrible cracking on board the Glaſgow, the noiſe and confuſion among her men, it is thought the cannon did good execution. The wind ſhifting to the northward about noon, thoſe veſſels ran down the back of Conanicut, and ſtood out to ſea, ſuppoſed to have gone in queſt of Capt. Wallace, to make a woful complaint of the incivility of the *Yankies!*

A number of negroes belonging to the town of Newport were found on board the veſſels taken from the enemy.

On Thurſday laſt Capt. Wallace, of the armed ſchooner above mentioned, arrived here from New-London, properly eſcorted, and is now ſafely ſecured in goal.

Sunday laſt, in the forenoon, as a company of *American regulars* were getting up the cable and anchor the Glaſgow had a little before left in her great fright, a large prize ſloop came in (Capt. Wall, of this place, from Maryland, loaded with flour, &c.) which Wallace had carried out with him the day before; and it being a very thick air, and ſhe expecting to find the Glaſgow lying where ſhe was left, got cloſe in with the boat before they diſcovered her, when the boat immediately laid her aboard and brought her into Newport. She had on board 7 men, and one woman.

On the arrival of the continental fleet at New-Providence, the 3d of March, Admiral Hopkins landed 200 marines, under the command of Capt. Nicholas, of the Alfred, and 50 ſailors, under lieutenant Weaver, of the Cabot. They ſoon after took poſſeſſion of fort Montagu, without oppoſition, ſave 5 guns which were diſcharged without doing any execution. The ſame evening advice was received by the Admiral, that 200 of the inhabitants were aſſembled to defend Fort-Naſſau, on which he publiſhed a Manifeſto, ſetting forth, that the inhabitants and their property ſhould be ſafe, if they did not oppoſe him in taking poſſeſſion of the fort and king's ſtores. This had the deſired effect, as the inhabitants immediately quitted the fort, leaving the Governor almoſt alone to defend it. Capt Nicholas, by the Admiral's orders, ſent to the Governor for the keys of the fort, which were delivered, and he immediately took poſſeſſion. The Governor had, the night before, ſent off 150 barrels of gunpowder in a ſmall ſloop.

The hon. Montfort Browne, Eſq; Governor, Mr. Baggage, Lieut. Governor, who is alſo a half-pay officer, and Thomas Arwin, Eſq; a Counſellor, and Collector of the King's Quitrents for South-Carolina, were brought off Priſoners.

Inventory of King's Stores, &c. taken from Fort Montagu, on the Iſland of New-Providence, by the Continental Fleet, March 3, 1776.

17	Cannon, from 9 to 36 Pounders.
1249	Round Shot.
121	Shells.
81	Iron Trucks for Carriages.
22	Copper Hoops.
2	Copper Powder Meaſures.
1	Worm. 1 Ladle.
	Some old Iron, Copper and Lead.

Stores, &c. taken at Fort-Naſſau.

71	Cannon, from 9 to 32 Pounders.
15	Mortars, from 4 to 11 Inches Diameter, and Beds for Ditto.
5337	Shells.
9831	Round, and 165 Chain and double-headed Shot.
140	Hand Granadoes.
816	Fuſes or falſe Fires.
99	Spunges, Rammers and Worms.
46	Copper Ladles.
407	Copper Hoops.
5	Copper Powder Meaſures.
320	Iron Trucks for Carriages.
3	Bells.
24	Caſks of Powder.
	And a Quantity of Match Rope.
2	Double Blocks with Braſs Sheaves.
4	Barrels of Flour.
4	Ditto Bread.
4	Ditto Beef.
1	Engliſh Flag.

N.B. This is the next paper in course which was printed, for the N° Hall's Omitted Printing 2 Papers as

For the NEW-ENGLAND CHRONICLE.

Fearful I take my pen with honest zeal;
To rouse the watchmen of the publick weal.

IT is now five weeks since the British army and navy were forced, with ignominy, to abandon the capital of this colony:—The ravages they committed whilst in poſſeſſion of it:—The deſtruction they made, not only of buildings conſecrated to divine worſhip, but, of other publick buildings, as well as private property:—The ſavage and inhuman cruelties they exerciſed upon the defenceleſs inhabitants, and the ineſtimable value they plundered from them, are, ſurely, ſufficient motives to the moſt vigorous exertions, for effectually preventing the future enterprizes of ſuch relentleſs barbarians.

It is not to be ſuppoſed, ſo large a part of the continental army and train were ordered to march out of the colony, without the General's previouſly conſulting the General Aſſembly, and adopting ſuch meaſures as were effectual to ſecure the town, and force from the harbour of Boſton any ſhips of war that remained in it after the fleet ſailed; ſince, the leaſt attention to the ſubject muſt have convinced them, that, whilſt the Light Houſe and Nantaſket road were in the enemy's power, the commerce of the town could not be opened; neither foreign veſſels nor coaſters, not even an oyſter man or a fiſhing boat, could go out or come in, without the utmoſt hazard of being intercepted by their tenders. Can the exiled inhabitants, therefore, think of returning till theſe obſtacles are removed?——But, before the practicability of removing them is conſidered, let ſome of the advantages be enumerated, that would reſult from their being removed.

It is ſaid, that Cape-Ann, Beverly, Salem, Marblehead and Plymouth, are ſo fortified, that the enemy's ſhips cannot anchor with ſafety, in either of thoſe harbours; conſequently, if Nantaſket road and harbour were rendered inacceſſible to them, the only remaining harbour for them is Cape-Cod; which is ſo formed by Nature, that whilſt there, they muſt perpetually run the hazard of being ſet on fire: An aſylum, which Britiſh *ſea officers* have more ſenſe than to depend upon: It follows therefore, that Nantaſket road in our poſſeſſion, like the harbour of Louiſburgh in the year 1745, would immediately become a trap, in which every one of the enemy's veſſels that arrived, with a leading gale of wind from the ſea board, muſt inevitably be taken:—And, indeed it can be proved, that, not leſs than a dozen of them would have been prizes before this time.

If therefore the diſadvantages above deſcribed, on one hand, and the advantages on the other hand, are founded in truth; why have ſuch ſalutary meaſures been thus long delayed?

Muſt not thoſe ſtate pilots, who from partial views, or an untimely parſimony, have oppoſed the execution of them, incur a reproach that will not be eaſily wiped away? For, it cannot be ſaid with truth, that the carrying them into execution is not in our power:—Should it be ſaid, I have heard it has been ſaid, that if the means are in our power, the expence is greater than we can bear, and therefore the erecting the propoſed fortifications ought to be poſtponed to a more convenient ſeaſon:——To ſuch I anſwer, in the name of goodneſs! what expence are we, or have we been at, ſince the war began, but our continental and colonial credit? and ſhall we heſitate a moment, when objects of ſuch magnitude and importance, as the ſafety of our capital, the reſtoration and ſecurity of its commerce, call for the advancement of it? What is the ſurpluſs of our produce worth without commerce? Can commerce flouriſh or be extended without a capital? Or will merchants, in war time, reſide in it, unleſs ſecured from their enemies?—But, perhaps it will be ſaid, the propoſed fortifications are too extenſive:—The objection, at firſt ſight, ſeems plauſible, but, duly examined, will be found of little weight. It is ſaid, that one of them is to be erected on the north eaſt head of Pettick's Iſland, for the ſecurity of Nantaſket road and harbour; and the other on the north eaſt head of Long-Iſland, which will cover Broad-Sound, the Narrows, and great part of Nantaſket road; that theſe two fortifications are therefore indiſpenſibly neceſſary. *See page 956, 957.*

As they are each of them propoſed to be erected on an eminence near if not quite an hundred feet above low water mark; it is ſcarcely conceivable, how ſmall a fortreſs and how few cannon in ſuch a ſituation, are neceſſary to force the enemy's ſhips to ſea, whilſt unſuſtained by a land army:—But, this will be beſt illuſtrated by the following extract from Governor Johnſtone's ſpeech, before the Houſe of Commons in October laſt.(1)

"Your navy is incapable of effecting the purpoſes which are expected from it. It may ruin their foreign trade—But the lying in their rivers, as ſome ſuppoſe, without a ſuperior military force to protect them on ſhore; I ſay as a ſea officer, if the war is thoroughly kindled, the thing is impoſſible. We are apt to judge from what happened at Quebec, where the French, never remarkable for naval enterprize, though naturally brave, quitted their fire raft, and left it to the chance of the ſtream, or to be towed off by boats; but this I maintain, that any fleet lying in a river where they cannot command the ſhore, that ſuch a fleet is liable to be burnt if the people are willing in the enterprize to run the ſame riſque of life and danger to which the crew of the ſhips are expoſed; I mean by ſticking by the fire veſſel, whatever ſhe may be, till with wind and ſtream they lay the enemy a-thwart hauſe; and who can doubt that the people in America are capable of ſuch exertions of courage, when we ſee them refuſe quarter when we find them devoting themſelves to death with ſuch enthuſiaſm. Another circumſtance reſpecting ſhips is not generally known. *The wonders they have hitherto performed has been owing to the ignorance of engineers in placing their batteries; but I am afraid the ſecret is now out as to their power againſt the ſhore, without a military force to aſſiſt them; a ſingle gun in a retired ſituation, or on an* eminence, *or a ſingle howitzer, will diſlodge a firſt rate man of war, and burn her, to add to the diſgrace.* I ſpeak this publickly, that you may not expect more from the ſea ſervice than it is capable to perform."

The reſpectable authority above recited, needs no comments; it would therefore ill become me to add any thing more than my ardent wiſhes, that the ſentiments contained in it, may as deeply impreſs the minds of thoſe who ſit at helm, as they did mine; becauſe, I ſhall then reſt aſſured of their unwearied endeavours to effect the ſalutary purpoſes abovementioned. (2)

April 23, 1776.

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

IN COUNCIL, April 9, 1776.

WHEREAS it is apprehended that ſome of the inhabitants of this colony may be induced from a regard to their own intereſt to employ their veſſels the enſuing ſeaſon in the buſineſs of Fiſhing, and in order to avoid the inconveniences they may be expoſed to by an act of parliament prohibiting all manner of trade and commerce with the United Colonies, and declaring forfeited all ſuch veſſels, cargoes, &c. as ſhall be taken belonging to the ſame, may make over the property of their veſſels to ſome inhabitants of Nova Scotia:——To the intent therefore that no inhabitant of this colony may unwarily go into ſuch a method of conduct:

It is RESOLVED, That if any inhabitant of this colony, ſhall, upon any pretence whatever, tranſfer his property in any veſſel to an inhabitant of the province of Nova-Scotia, he will thereby violate a Reſolve of the Congreſs, prohibiting all intercourſe with the inhabitants of that province, and of courſe may be put to be obliged to ſubmit to the pains and penalties due to ſuch an offence.

Sent down for concurrence,
PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'ry.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, April 15, 1776.
Read and concurred. J. WARREN, Speaker.
Conſented to,

James Otis,	B. Greenleaf,	W. Spooner,
Caleb Cuſhing,	J. Garriſh,	J. Whetcomb,
Jed. Foſter,	J. Preſcott,	Eldad Taylor,
B. Lincoln,	M. Farley,	J. Palmer,
S. Holten,	John Fiſher,	B. White.

A true copy. Atteſt.
JOHN LOWELL, Dep. Sec. pro temp. (3)

WANTED immediately for the uſe of this colony,
200 barrels of beef. 200 barrels of pork.
300 quintals of cod fiſh. 500 buſhels of beans or peas.
40 barrels of vinegar. 3000 weight ſoap. 300 barrels of cyder.
A quantity of butter and rice. A quantity of ſpruce.

Any perſons diſpoſed to ſupply any of the above articles, are deſired to call at the Commiſſary General's office, at Watertown.

*** Thoſe perſons who are poſſeſſed of Fire-Arms belonging to ſaid office, are deſired to return them IMMEDIATELY.

Colony of MASSACHUSETTS Bay, Eſſex, ſs.

LIBELS are filed before me, againſt the brigantine named the DOLPHIN, burthen about 200 tons, commanded by WILLIAM WALLIS;—againſt the ſhip named the STAKESBY, burthen about 300 tons, commanded by one WILLIS;—and againſt the ſchooner INDUSTRY, from Providence, laden with turtle, commanded by FRANCIS BUTLER:—Which veſſels are ſaid to have been employed in carrying ſupplies to the fleet and army employed againſt the United Colonies, and brought into the county of Eſſex. A libel is alſo filed before me, againſt a cable and anchor, ſaid to have belonged to the Fowey Man of War (at the time of the capture, infeſting the ſea-coaſt and navigation of America) and brought into the county of Eſſex. And the Court erected to try and condemn all veſſels that ſhall be found infeſting the ſea-coaſt of America, and brought into either of the counties of Suffolk, Middleſex, or Eſſex, will be held at Salem, in ſaid county of Eſſex, on Tueſday the 14th day of May, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the juſtice of the ſaid captures. Of which this notice is given, purſuant to the laws of the colony aforeſaid, that the owners of ſaid veſſels, and of the ſaid cable and anchor, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid veſſels, with their cargoes and appurtenances, and the ſaid cable and anchor, ſhould not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun.
(Judge of ſaid Court.

LOST between Brookfield and Boſton, a green POCKET-BOOK, containing a number of notes and accounts. Whoever will take up ſaid pocket-book, and convey it to John Hill, of Brookfield, or Capt. Jona. Danforth, of Boſton, in Col. Whitcomb's regiment, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, by me, JOHN HILL.

AT a Committee of Inſpection held at Boſton the 9th Day of April, 1776, *Voted unanimouſly*, That *Nathaniel Barnard*, Eſq. be appointed to ſign Certificates of Goods landed in this town, and to grant Permiſſions to take on board Merchandize, &c. to be exported, he taking proper Aſſurances of their not being carried to the Enemies of America: And if at any Time, he ſhould ſuſpect any of inimical Intentions, to inform ſaid Committee.

(A true Copy)

The foregoing Vote is publiſhed, that all concerned may conform themſelves thereto.

Boſton, April 19 1776 NAT. BARBER.

WHEREAS the members of ST. ANDREW's LODGE, have not had an opportunity of meeting ſince the ſecond Thurſday of April, 1775, by reaſon of publick affairs: The Maſter and Wardens of ſaid Lodge propoſe to meet the ſecond Thurſday in *May* next, 6 o'clock, P. M. at Free Maſons' Hall, for the choice of officers. All members concerned, are deſired to take notice, and give their attendance.

By order of the Maſter, WM. HOSKINS, Sec'ry.

Boſton, April 18, 1776.

ON the Memorial and Petition of JOHN MURRAY, in behalf of the Town of *Boarbbay*, humbly ſhewing, "That from a thorough examination of the claims of ſaid perſons, and of the difficulties under which many of the inhabitants have held their poſſeſſions for forty-ſeven years, the Hon. Court will ſee ſufficient cauſe to ſupport the inhabitants in the rights they have ſo dearly acquired; and therefore pray your wiſe conſideration of the caſe, and that an act may paſs the Hon. Court, for quieting the inhabitants in the poſſeſſion of their lands."——,

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, March 28th, 1776.

READ and ordered, That the petitioner publiſh in the Watertown, Cambridge and Portſmouth news-papers three weeks ſucceſſively, as ſoon as may be, that part of his petition (praying for an Act of this Court for quieting the inhabitants in the plantation of *Boarbbay* in the poſſeſſion of their lands) alſo an atteſted copy of this order: That all perſons claiming lands there, may have an opportunity to ſhew cauſe (if any they have) on the ſecond Wedneſday of the ſeſſion of this Court in May next, why the prayer of ſaid petition ſhould not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence,
WILLIAM COOPER, Speaker Pro. Tem.

In Council, March 28th, 1776. Read and concurred.
JOHN LOWELL, Dep. Sec'ry Pro. Tem.

A true copy. Atteſt. *JOHN LOWELL*, Dep. Sec'ry P. T.

To be Let, on reaſonable terms, by JONATHAN MOULTON of Hampton, in the colony of New-Hampſhire,

Several new Farms, lying in the township of *Oxford*, which joins to Connecticut River, and lies between Dartmouth College, and Coos; and though 'tis but a few years ſince improvements were firſt made there, yet it is now in a very flouriſhing ſituation, a Miniſter well ſettled, ſeveral mills erected, a ſtore for the ſupply of neceſſaries for the inhabitants kept, and many very good ſettlements made in the township, among which are ſome very reſpectable families. Theſe circumſtances are mentioned as they muſt of conſequence be a very great inducement to perſons to take ſaid farms. Thoſe who may incline to hire or take them on ſhare, may depend on having them at ſuch a lay as will undoubtedly prove greatly to their advantage, if they are good husbands, and ſuch only are wanted. The ſcarcity of hay will make it difficult to plow much for planting, or ſowing, this ſpring; but the land in general on ſaid farms is extraordinary good for raiſing of winter wheat, 90 acres of which is now ſowed on them, and double that quantity, it is likely will be ready to be ſowed next ſeaſon. Thoſe who may incline to purchaſe and improve uncultivated land in ſaid town, may be ſupplied by ſaid Moulton, and pay received in the produce. Good wages will be given to two good joiners, and four laborers, to work in ſaid town 6 months after the 20th day of May next: Alſo great wages will be given to a capable, honeſt man, for an overſeer. And as ſaid Moulton is neceſſarily called into the country a conſiderable part of his time, he would be glad to meet with a ſuitable perſon and family to manage the principal part of the farm that is his homeſtead in Hampton, on ſuch terms as will be very advantageous to the perſon who may take it. They may be well accommodated with a very convenient dwelling-houſe, that ſtands on the premiſes, with proper conveniencies for carrying on a large dairy, together with the principal of the other buildings as will be neceſſary.

Colony of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, Suffolk, ſs.

A libel is filed before me, againſt the new named the INDUSTRY, burthen about 280 tons, commanded by JAMES FURZE, and ſaid to be employed in carrying ſupplies to the fleet and army employed againſt the United Colonies, and brought into the ſaid county of Suffolk. And the Court erected to try and condemn all veſſels that ſhall be found infeſting the ſea-coaſt of America, and brought into either of the counties of Suffolk, Middleſex or Eſſex, will be held at the Court-Houſe in Boſton, in ſaid county of Suffolk, on Friday the tenth day of May, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the juſtice of the ſaid capture. Of which this notice is given, purſuant to the laws of the colony aforeſaid, that the owners of ſaid veſſel, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why the ſaid veſſel, with her cargo and appurtenances, ſhould not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun.
(Judge of ſaid Court.

To be SOLD by
JONA. GLOVER & WM. BARTLETT

Agents for the United Colonies, at PUBLIC AUCTION to be held at Beverly, in the county of Eſſex, the 20th day of May next, to be continued from day to day until the whole is ſold, to the higheſt bidder, the following veſſels and cargoes,

SHIP Concord, burthen about 250 tons, cargo conſiſting of ſea coals, brimſtone, butter, ſnuff, tobacco, a quantity of Engliſh goods, and many other articles.

Ship Jenny, burthen about 350 tons; cargo, ſea coals, pewter, ſole leather and vinegar.

Sloop Polly, burthen about 80 tons.

Brigantine Nancy, burthen about 250 tons.

Brigantine Little Hannah, burthen 200 tons; cargo, Weſt-India rum, geneva, cocoa, and wine in bottles.

Sloop Salley, burthen about 60 tons; cargo, Liſbon wine in quarter caſks.

Sloop Betſey, burthen about 60 tons.

THESE are to give public notice, that the ſubſcriber is appointed adminiſtrator to the eſtate of Captain EDWARD KENDALL, late of Lancaſter, deceaſed; the ſaid Kendall was in his life time collector of the proprietors land, in Fitzwilliam, in New-Hampſhire, and a number of ſaid proprietors were delinquent in the whole, or part of their taxes, and the ſaid Kendall poſſed the lots of land (or part of them) to be ſold to pay ſaid taxes in his life time, and ſaid part of ſaid land was adjourned the ſaid vendue; but before the meeting of the adjournment, the ſaid Kendall deceaſed, and the ſubſcriber has appointed a public vendue on the third Wedneſday of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon on ſaid day, at the houſe of Capt. John Mellen, in ſaid Fitzwilliam, to ſell the lands above mentioned, or as much of them as will pay the taxes and charges.

Fitzwilliam, March 28, 1776. SAM. KENDALL, Adminiſtrator.

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(1) *See Speech, pa. 999.*

(2) *See page 963.*

(3) *See this reſolve, with ſeveral references, pa. 920.*

(4) *See the Act, pa. 536. & See Reſolves of Congreſs, Index.*

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, April 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, That any goods, wares and merchandizes, except ſtaves and empty caſks, other than ſhaken or knock'd down caſks for molaſſes, may be exported from the Thirteen United Colonies, by the inhabitants thereof, and by the people of all ſuch countries as are not ſubject to the King of Great-Britain, to any parts of the world, which are not under the dominion of the ſaid King: Provided that no veſſel be permitted to export any greater number of ſhaken or knock'd down molaſſes caſks that the ſame veſſel is capable of carrying when they ſhall be filled with molaſſes.

Reſolved, That any goods, wares and merchandizes, except ſuch as are of the growth, production or manufacture of, or brought from any country under the dominion of the King of Great-Britain, and except Eaſt-India tea, may be imported from any other parts of the world, to the Thirteen United colonies, by the inhabitants thereof and by the people of all ſuch countries as are not ſubject to the ſaid King, liable however to all ſuch duties and impoſitions as now are or may hereafter be laid by any of the ſaid colonies.

Reſolved, That nothing herein contained ſhall be underſtood to prevent ſuch future commercial regulations as ſhall be thought juſt and neceſſary by theſe United Colonies or their reſpective legiſlatures.

Reſolved, That no ſlaves be imported into any of the Thirteen United Colonies.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the aſſemblies and conventions in the ſeveral colonies to appoint proper officers at convenient places in their reſpective colonies to take bonds in adequate penalties, for obſerving the regulations made by the congreſs or aſſemblies or conventions, concerning trade, and for ſecuring the obſervation of ſuch parts of the aſſociation as are not inconſiſtent therewith, and that the obligor ſhall within eighteen months after the departure of the veſſel, produce to ſuch officers a certificate under the hands and ſeals of three or more reputable merchants reſiding at the port or place where the cargo ſhall be delivered, that the ſame was there unladed, and take manifeſts upon oath of the cargoes exported and imported, and keep fair accounts and entries thereof, give bills of health when deſired, grant regiſters, ſhewing the property of the veſſels cleared out, and ſign certificates that the requiſites for qualifying veſſels to trade have been complied with, and that the fees of the ſaid officers be ſtated by the reſpective aſſemblies or conventions.--Provided always, that no proſecution upon any of the ſaid bonds ſhall be commenced but within three years after the date thereof.

Reſolved, That all goods, wares and merchandizes, except ſuch as are made prize of, which ſhall be imported directly or indirectly from Great-Britain or Ireland, into any of theſe united colonies, contrary to the regulations eſtabliſhed by Congreſs, ſhall be forfeited and diſpoſed of agreeable to ſuch rules as ſhall be made by the ſeveral aſſemblies or conventions, and ſhall be liable to proſecution and condemnation in any court erected or to be erected for the determination of maritime affairs, in the colony where the ſeizure ſhall be made.

By order of the CONGRESS.
JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*

NEW-YORK, April 81.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, April 11.

"This morning arrived a ſloop, mounting ſix 3 pounders and 8 or 10 ſwivels, late a tender belonging to the Liverpool man of war, and commanded by a Lieut. Boucher of ſaid ſhip, having 35 picked men on board, who on Saturday laſt off the Capes of Virginia fell in with Capt. Barry of the Continental brig called the Lexington. A battle enſued, which was continued deſperately for one hour and 20 minutes, when the tender ſtruck. Capt. Barry loſt two men, killed, and had 4 wounded; the other, one man killed and one wounded."

Saturday laſt his Excellency General WASHINGTON arrived here from Cambridge, attended by Mr. Palfrey, and Mr. Mayland, his Aid de Camps, Horatio Gates, Eſq; Adjutant General and ſeveral other gentlemen of diſtinction.

PROVIDENCE, April 13.

We hear that a letter has been received at Newport, from a gentleman in Jamaica, which mentions, that martial law had been proclaimed at that iſland, in conſequence of the apprehenſions they were under from the great preparations making by the French and Spaniards in the Weſt-Indies.

Thurſday Evening the Scarborough Man of War, of 20 Guns, from Georgia, a Snow of 16 Guns, and a Brig and Sloop, came to Ancho in the Harbour of Newport.—The ſame Night the two Row-Gallies from this Town boarded and took the Brig and Sloop, and attempted to board the Snow; but ſhe having a great Number of Marines on board, they were obliged to quit her. A Battery at the North-End of Newport, and the Gallies, afterwards played ſo effectually on the Scarborough and Snow as obliged them to ſlip their Cables, and run under Conanicut, where they remained Yeſterday.—Mr. Daniel Jenckes Tillinghaſt, of this Town, was wounded on board one of the Gallies.—The Brig taken is loaded with Bread and Flour, the Sloop with Salt.

BOSTON, April 25.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated 17th inſt.

"You will oblige us much to intimate to the cruiſers your way, that ſeveral prizes taken by the men of war here, will be ſent this week to Halifax for condemnation, among whom are the ſhip Lady Gage, a brig with molaſſes, dry goods, &c. and a brig with 173 hogſheads rum, the latter is very high waiſted, and has quarter badges, and an image head, which ſtands far from the bows, a bad ſailor."

It is reported that an expreſs is gone from Quebec to Philadelphia, informing that General Carleton has offered to ſurrender Quebec, upon condition of his and the garriſon's being allowed to march out with the honors of war, and going wherever they pleaſe. *False.*

Extract of a letter from the Weſt-Indies, dated March 1, 1776.

"Every barrel of proviſion has been bought in the Windward Iſlands to be ſent to Boſton. A tranſport of 26 guns, well manned, and commanded by a Lieutenant of one of the ſhips of war, arrived at Barbadoes for proviſions; the inhabitants refuſed to let them have it, but he ſeiz'd upon a ſhip that accidentally came in, belonging to Lancaſter, but laſt from Ireland, and obliged him to ſell his cargo. This day all the tranſports ſailed from Antigua for Boſton, but I hope the Provincial cruiſers among the Iſlands will give a good account of them."

A few days after the flight of the miniſterial barbarians from this place, the remains of our illuſtrious countrymen, Major-General WARREN, were ſought for on the heights of Charleſtown, found, and brought to town; where they were re-interred, on Monday the 8th inſtant, with as great reſpect, honour, and ſolemnity as the ſtate of the town would admit. The proceſſion began from the State-Houſe, and conſiſted of a detachment of the Continental Forces; a numerous body of the Hon. Society of Free and Accepted Maſons (of which Fraternity the General was Grand Maſter throughout North-America); the Mourners; a number of the members of the Two Houſes of the Hon. General Aſſembly; the Select-Men and Inhabitants of the town. The Pall was ſupported by the Hon. General Ward, Brigadier-General Frye, Doctor Morgan, Col. Gridley, the Hon. Mr. Gill, and J. Scollay, Eſq;---The Corps was carried into King's-Chapel, where the Rev. Doctor Cooper made a very pertinent Prayer on the occaſion; after which Peter Morton, Eſq; pronounced an ingenious and ſpirited Oration.

Though the Body (which our ſavage enemies "ſcarce privileged with earth enough to hide it from the birds of prey") was diſfigured, when taken up, yet it was ſufficiently known by two artificial teeth, which were ſet for him a ſhort time before his glorious exit. *at Bunker hill.*

The ſchooner ---------- Capt. Cleveland, which ſailed from Salem for Wiscaw, in North-Carolina, the beginning of January laſt, was taken on her paſſage by the Scarborough man of war, and ſent to Georgia, where after lading with rum, ſugar, &c. ſhe proceeded for this place, when on laſt Friday night (not knowing the miniſterial fleet and army had evacuated the town) meeting with a heavy gale of wind, ſhe put into the Vineyard, where ſhe was properly taken care of by ſome boats from thence. One Maſh, the maſter's mate, and a ſon of commodore Loring, as prize maſters, with two paſſengers on board, were carried to Watertown for examination on Saturday laſt.

The maſter of a veſſel lately from St. Euſtatia, informs, that the miniſterial fleet, which was blown off this coaſt laſt fall, conſiſting of 23 ſail of tranſports, under convoy of a 50 and a 20 gun ſhip, were to ſail for this place on or about the 1ſt inſtant.

The Honourable General Ward has appointed Major Thomas Chaſe, of this town, to be Aſſiſtant Quarter Maſter General, vice John G. Frazer, Eſq; promoted to Battalion.

William Jackſon of this town, and Green Brush of New-York, who were on board a brig taken the 3d inſtant by Capt. Manly, are now impriſoned in the gaol of this town.

We hear that the Continental Currency is received in payment, and paſſes very freely, among the inhabitants of the French Weſt-India Iſlands.

A number of ſoldiers of Col. Hutchinſon's regiment ſtationed at Dorcheſter, were lately convicted, before a Court-Martial, of mutiny, raiſing a priſoner, and other high crimes; when a number of them were ordered to be whipped, and two of the principals ſentenced to ſuffer death. The former received their puniſhment laſt week, on the Common in this town, and the two latter remain in gaol. *See page 929.*

We have four Regiments of the Continental troops at New-York ordered to Quebec, to reinforce our Armyſon that Station, part of which are already imbarked for Albany.

We have advice from Halifax, that the Miniſterial and Tory fleet, which lately ſailed from this harbour, is arrived at that place; and that great numbers of the Tories are periſhing for want of ſhelter from the inclemency of the weather, and the common neceſſaries of life.

And laſt Friday a veſſel arrived off Marſhfield, from Halifax, with Dr. Sturbridge, and a number of other refugee Tories. The information from ſome of them is That they had their choice of inliſting as ſoldiers, and as ſuch to be provided for; or to ſtarve, or return to this colony. They chooſe the latter, and are now ſupplicating their country for mercy. How they have been diſpoſed of, we have not heard. See page 929.

MARRIED] Col. TIMOTHY PICKERING, of Salem, to Miſs WHITE, late of Charleſtown.

DIED.] The week before laſt, Mr. Benjamin Greene, of this town, Merchant.

---At Framingham, Feb. 27, Joſeph Haven, Eſq; aged 78, father of the Rev. Doctor Haven, of Portſmouth.

---At Brooklyn, March 28, at the houſe of Dr. William Aſpinwall, her brother, Mrs. Katharine Green, wife of Mr. George Green, late a merchant in this town (now in England).

----At Dorcheſter, March 30, after a few days illneſs, William Holden, Eſq; in the 64th year of his age. He was a noted phyſician, and uſeful member of ſociety. His friends and reſpectable acquaintance join his diſconſolate widow and family in ſincerely lamenting his death.

----At Brookfield, March 31, Mr. Peletiah Hitchcock, of that place, aged 78, father of the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, of Beverly.

---At Hingham, on the 11th inſtant Mrs. Cæſia Boyle, wife of Mr. John Boyle, of this town, printer.

To be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 29th inſtant,
Several tierces of Red Port and Claret Wine, in Cambridge, at the Maſons-Arms Tavern, belonging to Ruſſel Clarke of New-Haven. Sale to begin at three o'Clock in the afternoon.

We the ſubſcribers are appointed commiſſioners by the hon. Benjamin Greenleaf, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the county of Eſſex, to receive and examine the claims of the ſeveral creditors to the eſtate of James Johnſon, late of Danvers, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, ſix months from the firſt day of April inſtant, in allowed by the Judge for the creditors to bring in their claims, and prove their debts: Notice is hereby given that we will attend ſaid buſineſs on the laſt Tueſday of this inſtant, April; and the ſecond Tueſday of the five next enſuing months, at the houſe of Michael Croſs, innholder, in ſaid Danvers, from three o'clock in the afternoon till ſeven at night.
FRANCIS NURSE,
Danvers, April 5, 1776. BENJ. PROCTER.

This Day is publiſhed, and to be ſold by J. GILL, *in Queen-Street,*
An ORATION, delivered at the King's Chapel in Boſton, April 8, 1776, on the re-interment of the remains of the late Moſt Worſhipful Grand Maſter, JOSEPH WARREN, Eſq; Preſident of the laſt Congreſs of this Colony, and Major-General of the Maſſachuſetts forces; who was ſlain in the battle of Bunker's-Hill, June 17, 1775. *See pa. 714.*
By PETER MORTON, M. M.

To be ſold by S. HALL, *in School-Street,*
A Mezzotinto Print of the late Gen'l Warren.

GERMAN ſteel, Philadelphia ſteel, nail rods, flour and muſtard, to be ſold by JONA. GOODHUE.
Salem, 22 April, 1776.

THIS is to notify all perſons who have any demands againſt Col MIFFLIN, Q. M. G. Department at Cambridge, or againſt the ſubſcriber, which at Winter-Hill, that I will begin to attend the ſettlement of the ſame, at the Quarter-Maſter-General's office, in Cambridge, on Tueſday next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. EBEN. FRANCIS, A. Q. M. G.
Cambridge, 24th April, 1776.

NATHANIEL PEIRCE,
Has to ſell at his ſtore oppoſite the ſouth ſide of Faneuil-Hall, Weſt-India and New-England RUM, by wholeſale, loaf and brown ſugar, coffee, chocolate by the box or dozen, raiſins by the caſk, pepper, ginger, ciperas, lemmons by the box, candles by the box, muſtard by the dozen or bottle, mens and boys hats, a genteel aſſortment of crockery ware, a quantity of German ſteel, &c. &c. cheap for cash.
N. B. Choice French Cordial to be had at ſaid ſtore.

ALL perſons who have any demands on the eſtate of RICHARD KING, late of Scarborough, in the county of Cumberland, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to MARY KING, his widow, and adminiſtratrix on ſaid eſtate; and thoſe who are indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment to ſaid adminiſtratrix, in order for a ſpeedy ſettlement of ſaid deceaſed's eſtate. *Scarboro', March 26 1776.*

To be SOLD on reaſonable terms, at Mr. OBADIAH CURTIS's ſtore near the old ſouth meeting-houſe, BOSTON,
A few caſes of beſt Holland GIN.—Thoſe who want to purchaſe, are deſired to apply to ſaid Mr. Curtis.

CYRUS BALDWIN
HAVING been robbed of his ſtock in trade to a large amount, by the Britiſh troops, when they left the town of Boſton, about a month ago; he once more earneſtly requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him on note, book or otherwiſe, to make ſpeedy payment to him at Woburn, where he hath for ſale, choice ſugars and Weſt-India rum per barrel, coffee per hundred or dozen, with ſundry other articles.

To be SOLD,
A likely, healthy NEGRO WOMAN, with a likely male child, 10 months old. Inquire of the printer.

DESERTED from Col. Edmund Phinney's regiment and Capt. Hart Williams's company, on the 23d of April, STACY BLUSH, belonging to Barnſtable; of dark complexion, ſhort black hair, about 5 feet 9 inches high.---And alſo, JEREMIAH CLARK, ſaid he came from Connecticut; of dark complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches high; he is about 22 years of age; had on when he went away, a black colored regimental coat, turned up with white bright buttons, and a red waiſtcoat. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid deſerters, or either of them, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by me,
Boſton, April 23, 1776. HART WILLIAMS, Capt.

A perſon who was ſelling proviſions in the Market, about 10 Days after the Town was opened, received (through miſtake) a *large* bill inſtead of a *ſmall* one. The perſon who paſſed it may hear of the perſon who received it, by enquiring of SAMUEL WITHINGTON jun. of Dorcheſter.

WHEREAS Simeon Huchings, jun. of Arundel, did inliſt into the Continental ſervice, under the command of Silas Wild, in Col. Phinney's regiment, and has been abſent from his company and duty ever ſince the firſt of February laſt, and ſtill refuſes to return to his duty, in defiance of the regulations of ſaid army:--- Any perſons that will bring the ſaid Simeon to his company, at Boſton, ſhall be paid FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges.
N. B. Selectmen and Committee of Correſpondence in Arundel are deſired to ſend the ſaid Simeon to head quarters in Boſton.
Camp in Boſton, April 13th, 1776.

LOST, two letts of Dutch bills of exchange, ſuppoſed to be dropped out of a Pocket-Book; one is drawn for 650 guilders, thirteen weeks ſight: The other, as near as can be recollected, is for 153 guilders and 14 ſtivers, drawn at ſix weeks ſight.---Whoever finds ſaid Bills, and gives notice to the Printer hereof, or to Benjamin Willes, of Haverhill, ſo that the right owner may have the Bills, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward by
Haverhill, Feb. 26th, 1776. BENJAMIN WILLES.

Left, on the 25th of March laſt, at the houſe of Lieut. Jonathan Dickinſon, innholder, in Shutteſbury, a ſorrel ſtone horſe, ſuppoſed to be about three years old, with a white ſtrip in his face, about 13 hands and an half high. No perſon hath applied for ſaid horſe. The owner, by proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again. Apply to ſaid Dickinſon.

The ſon of Andrew Bogie, named Thomas Bogie, about 15 years old, now in this country, and ſuppoſed to be in the Continental Army, is hereby informed, that his father reſides at George Swan's, in New-Scotland, near Albany, where he would be glad to hear from him, by letter, or any other way.---One James Reedy is the ſaid Thomas's comrade, and ſuppoſed to be now with him.

See index, under Congreſs Provincial
See index under Congreſs General
See indexes under Sea
See the application, pa. 600
See act eſtabliſhing our Court, page 836.
See indexes under men of war
See index under Naval affairs
See index, under Army of the United Colonies
See indexes under Troops
See index, under Britiſh
See index under Canada
See their Flight, pa. 929
See index, under Warren
Joſeph Warren here he was killed
See page 714.
See page 916
See the Plan, page 837

The following letters passed between General Moore, and the Tory General M'Donald, before the late battle in North-Carolina.

A letter from Donald M'Donald, Esq; lately erected Brigadier General in the Tory army by Governor Martin, to Brigadier General Moore.

SIR,

I herewith send the bearer, Donald Morrison, by advice of the Commissioners appointed by his Excellency Josiah Martin, and in behalf of the army now under my command, to propose terms to you as friends and countrymen. I must suppose you unacquainted with the Governor's proclamation, commanding all his Majesty's loyal subjects to repair to the King's royal standard, else I should have imagined you would ere this have joined the King's army now engaged to his Majesty's service. I have therefore thought it proper to intimate to you, that in case you do not, by 12 o'clock to-morrow, join the royal standard, I must consider you as enemies, and take the necessary steps for the support of legal authority.

I beg leave to remind you of his Majesty's speech to his Parliament, wherein he offers to receive the misled with tenderness and mercy, from motives of humanity. I again beg of you to accept the proffered clemency. I make no doubt, but you will shew the gentleman sent on this message every possible civility; and you may depend in return, that all your officers and men, which may fall into our hands, shall be treated with an equal degree of respect. I have the honor to be, in behalf of the army, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,

DON. M'DONALD.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 19, 1776.

His Excellency's proclamation is herewith inclosed.

Brigadier General Moore's answer.

SIR,

Your's of this day I have received, in answer to which, I must inform you that the terms which you were pleased to say, in behalf of the army under your command, are offered to us as friends and countrymen, are such as neither my duty or inclination will permit me to accept, and which I must presume you too much of an officer to expect of me. You were very right when you supposed me unacquainted with the Governor's proclamation, but as the terms therein proposed are such as I hold incompatible with the freedom of Americans, it can be no rule of conduct for me. However, should I not hear further from you before twelve o'clock to-morrow, by which time I shall have an opportunity of consulting my officers there, and perhaps Col. Martin, who is in the neighbourhood of Cross-creek, you may expect a more particular answer: mean time you may be assured that the feelings of humanity will induce me to shew that civility to such of your people as may fall into our hands, as I am desirous should be observed towards those of our's, who may be unfortunate enough to fall into your's. I am, Sir, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

JAMES MOORE.

Camp at Rockfish, Feb. 19, 1776.

From Brigadier General Moore, to Brigadier General M'Donald.

SIR,

Agreeable to my promise of yesterday, I have consulted the officers under my command respecting your letter, and am happy in finding them unanimous in opinion with me. We consider ourselves engaged in a cause the most glorious and honourable in the world, the defence of the liberties of mankind, in support of which we are determined to hazard every thing dear and valuable, and in tenderness to the deluded people under your command, permit me, Sir, through you to inform them, before it is too late, of the dangerous and destructive precipice on which they stand, and to remind them of the ungrateful return they are about to make for their favourable reception in this country. If this is not sufficient to retail them to the duty which they owe themselves and their posterity, inform them that they are engaged in a cause in which they cannot succeed, as not only the whole force of this country, but that of our neighbouring provinces is exerting and now actually in motion to suppress them, and which must end in their utter destruction. Desirous, however, of avoiding the effusion of human blood, I have thought proper to send you a test recommended by the Continental Congress, which if they will yet subscribe we are willing to receive them as friends and countrymen. Should this offer be rejected, I shall consider them as enemies to the constitutional liberties of America, and treat them accordingly.

I cannot conclude without reminding you, Sir, of the oath which you and some of your officers took at Newbern, on your arrival in this country, which I imagine you will find it difficult to reconcile to your present conduct. I have no doubt that the bearer, Capt. James Walker, will be treated with proper civility and respect in your camp. I am, Sir, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

Camp at Rockfish, Feb. 20, 1776. JAMES MOORE.

From Brigadier General M'Donald to Brigadier General Moore.

SIR,

I received your favour by Capt. James Walker, and observed your declared sentiments of revolt, hostility, and rebellion to the King, and to what I understand to be the constitution of the country. If I am mistaken, future consequences must determine; but while I continue in my present sentiments, I shall consider myself embarked in a cause which must, in its consequences, extricate this country from anarchy and licentiousness. I cannot conceive that the Scotch emigrants, to whom I imagine you allude, can be under greater obligations to this country than to the King, under whose gracious and merciful government they alone could have been enabled to visit this western region: And I trust, Sir, it is in the womb of time to say, that they are not that deluded and ungrateful people which you would represent them to be. As a soldier, in his Majesty's service, I must inform you, if your officers are to learn, that it is my duty to conquer, if I cannot reclaim, all those who may be hardy enough to take up arms against the best of masters, as of kings. I have the honour to be, in behalf of the army under my command, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DON. M'DONALD.

To the commanding officer at Rockfish.

To be sold by Doc. ZECHARIAH HARVEY, of Westminster, in the county of Worcester, the FARM he now lives on, which is situated in the middle of the town, near the Meeting-House, lies on the great road that leads from Boston to Deerfield, and is well situated for public business of any sort. Said farm has a large new House on it, almost finished, with five fire places. On the farm is a good young orchard of about 180 acres, two barns, and a shop suitable for a trader. The land all under good improvement, well fenced, and excellent land for mowing, and pasturage, well watered in every part; a good place for a corn-mill or fulling-mill. Said Harvey has also 400 acres of other lands in town to sell, very good and suitable for settlements, and will be sold in such parcels as will suit the purchaser. All which will be sold very cheap for cash or short credit. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to said Harvey, will be well used in the affair.

DESERTED from the Continental Hospital, one JOEL PIRKINS, belonging to Captain Sayer's company, in Col. Paterson's regiment; he is about five feet two inches high, light complexion, supposed to be gone to Wells.---Whoever shall take up said deserter, and return him to his regiment shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward and all necessary charges paid by

SAMUEL STEVENS, Ensign.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Hugh Tallant, of Pelham, in the colony of New-Hampshire, did, on or about the first of May last, act the part of an enemy to his country in many respects; said acts being proved before the committee of inspection for Pelham, in the colony aforesaid---the committee laid him under a restriction, (viz.) that he should not be found off from his own farm on the peril of his life, which he deliberately and willingly signed; yet soon broke over that obligation (and insulted the committee to the utmost that words could express, which he still continues to do) and applied by a petition to the honorable Provincial Congress for a new hearing, which was granted to be before the committee of three towns in conjunction finally to determine the case. Being assembled, and the case tried, found said Tallant guilty, and set up the judgment of the former committee; and resolved that said Tallant should be confined to his farm by two sufficient boundmen, and pay the cost that had been, from time to time, or be committed to close goal. And whereas one Samuel Little, Esq; of Hampstead, did pass his word to bring said Tallant to the committee at 12 o'clock the next day, he was allowed to have the care of him that night by the influence of one of the committee that passed his word for said Little's fidelity: But it plainly appeared that the said Little had agreed with the said Tallant to let him get away and make his escape, and pretended (though falsly) that he could not help it---then the said Littlegave to the committee a forfeiture bond to bring the said Tallant within 10 days from that time, but hath not brought him (tho' requested) by which it appears, that the said Little is an abettor and upholder of the said Tallant's villany and inimicalness, and a refuser and deliverer of a tory in his villany, &c. Therefore this is to caution all persons not to have any dealings with either of the above-said enemies to truth and liberty, which are inseparably connected, as they would in so doing incur the displeasure of all that are true friends to the American cause, &c.

Per order, BARNABAS GIBSON, Chairman.

To the PRINTER,

THE inhabitants of New-Boston, having observed, in several of your papers, a publication of William M'Neil of said town; setting forth, in a very erroneous and cruel manner, that his wife had wasted his substance, and had refused living with him at his lodgings; and that he was still willing to receive her, and to treat her courteously and cordially; notwithstanding also, refuseth paying any debt, she may hereafter contract, some of which things are false, and the rest inhumane and cruel.

Therefore, the inhabitants in town-meeting assembled, unanimously voted their entire disapprobation, and contempt of the proceedings of said M'Neil, respecting his wife, and beg leave to inform the public of the true state and circumstances of the case. Mrs. M'Neil, before she married her present husband, was a widow, and had under her care the estate of her children; and Mr. M'Neil was a man of very little interest, and as little inclined to labour. He had three lots of land given him, in said town, for settling (each lot contained 50 acres) except a very trifle, which he paid for three cottages, which the proprietors built on said lots. The value of the land was then but trifling, for there were then but three families in the town. Before marriage, Mr. M'Neil borrowed money of Mrs. M'Neil, which belonged to her children, to pay his debts, which he was then involved in; and also gave him the very shirt that he was married in; and directly after marriage, was obliged to sell even the very curtains from her bed, to pay for his board, which he also owed before marriage; and the first summer after they were married, she tarried in Chester (where she formerly lived) and by her own frugality, prudence and industry, and by selling her brass kettle (which was hers also before marriage) she provided herself, her husband, and two boys, with provisions of all sorts for that summer (and the three last were at New-Boston, at the distance of better than 30 miles from her.) And since she removed to New-Boston, which is better than 20 years, she has reared a family of small children; and by her continual affiduity, has brought his estate to what it now is; which is not inconsiderable; and he himself has been absent almost the whole of the time (except in the winter, when there was little or nothing to be done;) so that it appears in fact, that she has maintained him, herself, and family, almost entirely since they were unhappily joined. And now, instead of her forsaking him, he has forsaken her, and his family, and let out the farm to a stranger (upon terms which he denied their own son) and seems to request her to remove to a place, (where all things considered) every body must judge unreasonable, as well as unjust, and cruel, which to avoid all reflections that we possibly can, and do the innocent justice, we shall omit; and to make her ease as deplorable, as possible, threatens to take from her all the necessaries of life, and requires her to do that, which (without breach of charity) we think we can assert, he himself in nowise witheth and refuseth to leave to indifferent persons, to settle honourably that, which, by the tenor of his actions, he does not wish to be done honestly. And now having declared the truth, we submit it to the public, to judge his reasons for advertising his wife.

By order of the town. WM. CLARK, Town-Clerk.

New-Boston, March 26, 1776.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to such of the Colonels of the Militia as have not yet received warrants for their pay, that upon their delivering abstracts, made out agreeable to general orders, to Major-General WARD, they will receive warrants for the same. *Cambridge, April 3d, 1776.*

THIS is to give notice to all persons concerned in the property of a two-mast Boat and Appurtenances, of about 15 tons, taken up adrift amongst Cohasset rocks the day of the date hereof; that upon proving their property and paying salvage, may have their Boat and Appurtenances returned, by applying to the subscriber. JOSEPH BATE.

Cohasset, April 1st, 1776.

THESE may inform whom it may concern, that I Robert Hoses, of Amherst, in the county of Hillsborough, formerly of Plymouth in the county of Plymouth, mariner, do revoke, disannul and make void all power or powers of attorney heretofore given by me, and do forbid any person or persons whatsoever from any trade or traffick, or payment, or exchange, whatsoever, for or against me, with any person or persons whatsoever, on my account, or risque, or charge, or damage to me, as well in North-Carolina as in any other place.

TO be sold, a FARM lying in the West part of Methuen, containing 100 acres, with a good house and barn, and chiefly fenced with stone wall, is sufficient to keep 20 head of cattle, or other stock accordingly, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard, and three apartments of pasture, sufficient to keep the stock. Inquire of Daniel M'Cleary, in Methuen.

STRAYED away from Joseph Wright, of Concord, last October, a mare COLT, two past, dark brown, with a small white spot on her forehead, and one on her nose. Whoever hath taken up said colt, and will give information, or publish it in the Cambridge paper, so that the owner may have her again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid by SAMUEL SOPER.

TAKEN up in Andover, a brown MARE, 13 hands high, about 10 years old, two white feet, and white nose. Whoever has lost such an one, may have her again by applying to THOMAS OSGOOD, of Andover, and paying charges.

FRESH DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Just opened, a compleat assortment of the freshest DRUGS and MEDICINES, and to be sold by

JONATHAN WALDO,

at his apothecary's store, at the LYON and MORTAR, King-street, SALEM; among which are, the most approved famous medicines, pocket cases of surgeons instruments, lancets &c.

N. B. The goodness of the above articles will prove a sufficient recommendation to those who please to purchase them. (1. f.

JUST IMPORTED from PHILADELPHIA, and to be SOLD By WILLIAM VANS, of SALEM,

The following English GOODS, viz.

Broad cloths, serges, shalloons, tamies, grograme, cotton velvit, fagathy, fine nankeens, black serge, padusoy, black and white womens silk gloves and mitts, knee garters, twist and mohair, black quality, silk ferrets, tapes, pins, darning needles, playing cards, mens and womens hose, black Russia russel for shoes, a fine assortment of ribbons, worsted mitts and gloves, one piece of fine twisted beaver for surtouts, spring's and spotted gauzes, lawns, crooked combs, black silk cravats, black silk handkerchiefs, Irish linens.

ALSO,

Pepper, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, rosin, best velvit worke, new Philadelphia flour, nail rods, Philadelphia steel, chocolate and cocoa; also a few hogsheads of choice Grenada rum, choice French indigo, best Scotch snuff in pound bottles, whalebone, loaf sugar, &c. &c. Also a few quarter-casks of French brandy.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have any demands upon, the estate of Lieut. SAMUEL STONE, jun. late of Rutland, innholder, deceased, are desired to make speedy settlement with DANIEL CLAP, and DOROTHY STONE, executor, and executrix, to the last will and testament of the said deceased.

To be SOLD,

TWO farms, lying in Lynn, North-parish, one containing 100 acres, with half an house and barn; the other containing about 40 acres, with an house and barn, lately burnt, within a quarter of a mile of the meeting-house.

Any that have a mind to purchase the same, may enquire of JOHN BRIANT, or JOSEPH GOWING, of said LYNN.

Lynn, March 20, 1776.

To be SOLD,

A Good farm in Fitchburg, containing about 110 acres, well wooded, with a proportion of tillage, pasturing, mowing, and a good orchard, with a dwelling-house and barn thereon; said farm is well watered, and about a quarter of a mile from the meeting-house, very pleasantly situated; said farm is under good improvement.

Also another farm in Winchendon, containing about 100 acres of good land, suitable for plowing, pasturing and mowing, with a house and barn thereon; and about 20 acres under improvement, said farm is well watered. For further particulars enquire of the widow DOROTHY KIMBALL, in Fitchburg.

Fitchburg, March 25, 1776.

All persons any ways indebted to, or that have any demands on the estate of Deacon JOHN CUTTER, late of Cambridge, deceased, are hereby desired to settle the same with JOHN CUTTER, administrator of said estate.

Cambridge, March 21, 1776.

DESERTED from Captain Edward Seagrave's company, in Col. Joseph Read's regiment, Elijah Eames, about 23 years old, dark complexion, black hair, pretends to be hard of hearing, about five feet nine or ten inches high, came from Sherburne, supposed to be concealed by some evil-minded people. Also, George Peters, a native of the Jerseys, about five feet three or four inches high, black strait hair, of a pale swarthy countenance, a shoemaker by trade, has received advance pay of two captains. Whoever will take up said deserters, and bring them to their company, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward for each, and all necessary charges paid by me,

EDWARD SEAGRAVE, captain.

LEFT some time past at the house of Mr. Ralph Smith, innholder, in Roxbury, a sorrel HORSE, with saddle and bridle, a white face, his near hind foot white, about 6 years old, 14 hands high. No person hath applied for said Horse. The owner, by proving his property and paying charges, may have his Horse. Apply at said Smith's.

To be sold, a valuable & commodious farm, suitable for a trader, tradesman or innholder, situated in the English range, and town of Londonderry, and has all conveniences necessary. For further information, apply to ROBERT SMITH, on the premises.

TO be sold, a FARM lying in the West part of Methuen, containing 60 or 70 acres, with a good orchard, and a good house and barn, will keep 9 head of cattle, or other stock accordingly, a considerable part fenced with stone wall, and well watered. Said farm joins to Mr. Daniel M'Cleary's, advertised above. (5w)

DESERTED from Captain Edward Seagrave's company, in Col. Joseph Read's regiment, Charles White, a native of Ireland, and a noted rogue; Also, Benjamin Rolf, who was in the Rhode-Island troops last year. Also, John Antony, David Long and David Sear, all in the service the last campaign. Whoever will take up said deserters, or either of them, and bring them to their company and regiment, shall have Three Dollars reward for each, and all necessary charges paid by me,

EDWARD SEAGRAVE, captain.

All persons having demands on the estate of JOSEPH MAYO, Esq; deceased, are desired to carry their accounts to JOSEPH MAYO, of Warwick, administrator to said estate, or to Deacon DAVID WELD, of Roxbury, attorney to the executor of said estate, for adjustment: And those that are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to the administrator or to the said attorney.

The FARM lately occupied by the deceased, to be let, containing between eighty and ninety acres of good pasturing, mowing and plow land, with orcharding and salt marsh. There are on said farm one large house, exceeding pleasantly situated, and one small ditto, with a good barn and other out-houses.---Said farm is about 6 miles and three quarters from Boston town-house, on Dedham road, and about three quarters of a mile from the meeting-house.

ALL persons having any demands on the estate of Capt. JOHN BRACKETT, late of Falmouth, deceased, are desired to bring in their accompts to widow MARY BRACKETT, administratrix to said estate, in order for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment.

N. B. Said widow MARY BRACKETT will attend said business on the first Tuesdays of the six next following months at her dwelling house in said Falmouth.